

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CONASPIDIA* KONOW
(HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM JAPAN,
WITH A KEY TO THE JAPANESE SPECIES

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Abstract.—*Conaspidia ishikawai*, n. sp., from Honshu, Japan, is described and illustrated. A key is provided for the five Japanese species of the genus.

Key Words: Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredininae, *Conaspidia*, new species, Japan

Conaspidia Konow is a genus of the subfamily Tenthredininae and includes about 20 species in eastern and southeastern Asia. Nineteen species were recorded by Wei and Nie (1997). In Japan, four species were treated by Togashi (1984): *C. flavipes* (Smith, 1874), *C. guttata* (Matsumura, 1912), *C. hyalina* Sato, 1933, and *C. murotai* Togashi, 1984.

Wei and Nie (1997) divided the 19 species of *Conaspidia* into five groups based on the presence or absence of the maculation of the forewing, shape of the front margin of the clypeus, or the form of the post-ocellar area. Accordingly, the Japanese species fall into two of the groups, the *sikkimensis* group which lacks dark maculae on the forewing and the *scutellaris* group which has dark brown maculae on the forewing.

In 2004, I captured two females belonging to the *scutellaris* group at Mt. Hakusan in Honshu. These specimens are very close to *C. guttata*, but they are distinguished from *C. guttata* by the straight radial crossvein (2r) of the forewing, the short petiole of the anal cell of the hind wing, and by the shape of the sawsheath and serrulae of the lancet. Thus, I concluded that these specimens represent a new species. I describe and illustrate this species below and

give a revised key to the Japanese species of *Conaspidia*.

KEY TO THE JAPANESE SPECIES OF
CONASPIDIA (FEMALES)

1. Forewing with dark brown maculae (Fig. 1) (*scutellaris* group) 2
- Forewing entirely hyaline, without dark brown maculae (*sikkimensis* group) 4
2. Mesonotum almost entirely black; mesopleuron black 3
- Mesonotum yellowish brown with five black maculae; upper half of mesopleuron yellowish brown *murotai* Togashi
3. Posterior margin of lateral lobes of mesoscutum reddish brown; front margin of mesoscutellum angular and acute (Fig. 9); radial crossvein (2r) of forewing curved (Fig. 10); sawsheath as in Fig. 16 *guttata* (Matsumura)
- Lateral lobes of mesoscutum black; front margin of mesoscutellum rounded and obtuse (Fig. 3); radial crossvein (2r) of forewing nearly straight (Fig. 5); sawsheath as in Fig. 13 *ishikawai*, n. sp.
4. Mesonotum mostly yellowish brown; basal half of stigma of forewing yellowish brown, apical half black *hyalina* Sato
- Mesonotum black with a small yellowish spot on scutellum; stigma of forewing black *flavipes* (Smith)

Conaspidia ishikawai Togashi,
new species
(Figs. 1–8, 13–15)

Female.—Length, 10 mm. Head and antenna yellowish brown with following dark



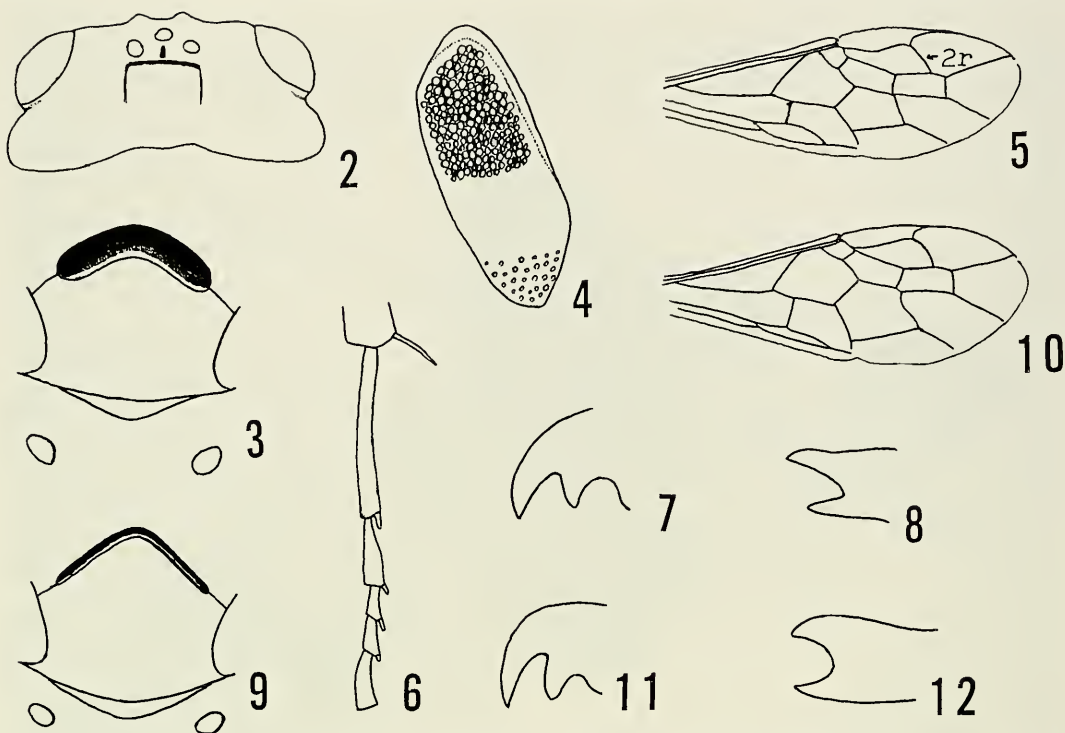
Fig. 1. *Conaspidia ishikawai*, holotype.

brown to black: ocellar basin, lateral side of frontal area, malar space, and apical half of mandible. Thorax dark brown to black with following yellowish brown: pronotum, tegula, postspiracular sclerite, central portion of lateral lobe of mesoscutum, and posterior margin of lateral lobe of mesoscutum. Abdomen yellowish brown with following dark brown to black: basal half of 1st tergite, front margin of 2nd tergite, 4th to 6th tergites, and sawsheath. Wings hyaline with three dark brown maculae (Fig. 1), veins yellow, stigma almost entirely black. Legs yellow.

Head: Dilated behind eyes (Fig. 2); post-ocellar area nearly subquadrate; OOL:POL:OCL = 1.5:1.0:1.7; interocellar furrow distinct and deep; postocellar and lateral fur-

rows distinct; frontal area concave; median fovea distinct, deep, and circular; lateral fovea distinct, with a conical projection in middle; antenno-ocular distance nearly as long as distance between antennal sockets; clypeus slightly convex, front margin emarginate; postorbital groove distinct; postgenal carina distinct; malar space narrow. Antenna shorter than costa of forewing (ratio 1.0:1.2); relative lengths of segments about 1.3:1.0:3.1:2.5:2.3:1.7:1.3:1.2:1.2; pedicel nearly as long as wide.

Thorax: Mesoscutellum rather flattened, front margin rounded (Fig. 3); cenchrus small, distance between them about 4× as long as breadth of one. Venation of forewing as in Fig. 5; radial crossvein (2r) nearly straight; petiole of anal cell of hind wing



Figs. 2–12. 2–8, *Conaspidia ishikawai*, holotype. 2, Head, dorsal view. 3, Mesoscutellum, dorsal view. 4, Mesepisternum, lateral view. 5, Forewing. 6, Hind tarsus, lateral view. 7, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 8, Inner foretibial spur, lateral view. 9–12, *C. guttata*. 9, Mesoscutellum, dorsal view. 10, Forewing. 11, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 12, Inner foretibial spur, lateral view.

shorter than nervulus (cu-a) (ratio 1.0:1.7). Legs with hind tibia slightly longer than hind tarsus (ratio 1.0:0.9); hind basitarsus nearly as long as following 4 segments combined; inner foretibial spur as in Fig. 8; tarsal claws as in Fig. 7.

Abdomen: Sawsheath as in Fig. 13; lancet with 22 serrulae (Figs. 14, 15).

Punctuation: Head covered with fine setigerous punctures; frontal area and lower half of inner orbits covered with medium-sized punctures and closely punctured; clypeus and labrum moderately, sparsely, and shallowly punctured; mesoscutum covered with fine and sparse punctures, interspaces between punctures impunctate, shining, but posterior portion of lateral lobes of mesoscutum moderately, rather closely, and distinctly punctured, interspaces of punctures subequal to puncture diameters; me-

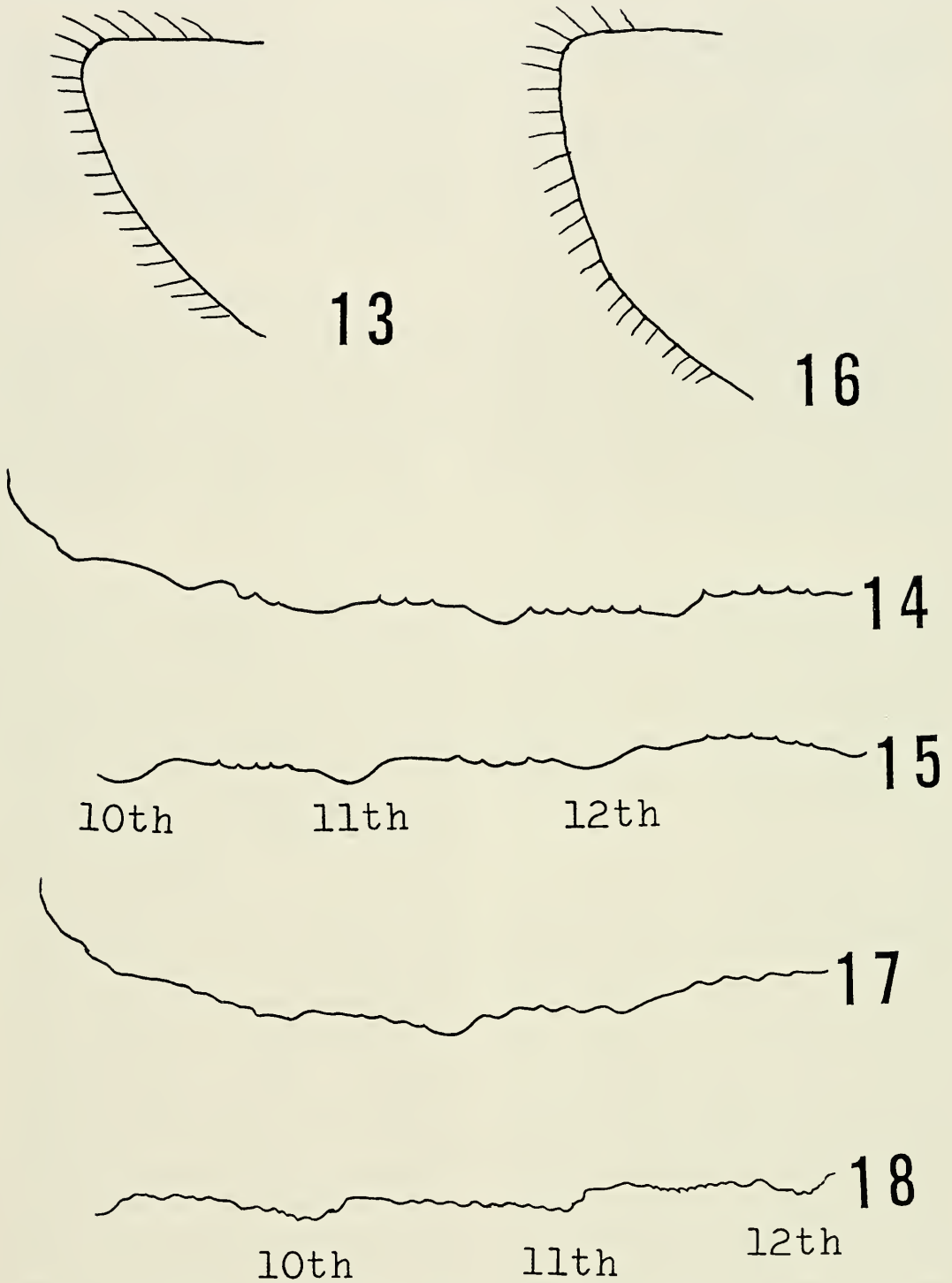
soscutellum nearly impunctate, shining, but posterior portion sparsely and distinctly punctured, interspaces between punctures impunctate, shining; mesoscutellar appendage and metascutellum nearly impunctate, shining; upper half of mesepisternum distinctly, closely, and reticulately punctured, lower third of mesepisternum moderately and sparsely punctured (Fig. 4). Abdominal tergites nearly impunctate, shining.

Male.—Unknown.

Food plant.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Type material.—Holotype: female, Mt. Hakusan (altitude: 1,300–1,500 m), Ishikawa Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, 17.VI.2004, I. Togashi leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratype: Same data as holotype except 15.VI.2004, T. Ishikawa



Figs. 13-18. 13-15, *Conaspidia ishikawai*, paratype. 13, Sawsheath, lateral view. 14, Apical portion of lancet. 15, 10th-13th serrulae of lancet. 16-18, *C. guttata*. 16, Sawsheath, lateral view. 17, Apical portion of lancet. 18, 10th-12th serrulae of lancet.

leg (1 ♀). Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Remarks.—This species may be separated from other Japanese species of *Conaspidia* in the preceding key. It is very closely allied to *C. guttata*, but it is distinguished from the latter by the black posterior margin of the lateral lobes of the mesoscutum (reddish brown in *C. guttata*), by the round and obtuse anterior margin of the mesoscutellum (angular and acute in *C. guttata*, see Figs. 3, 9), by the shape of the inner foretibial spur (see Figs. 8, 12), by the almost straight radial crossvein of the forewing (curved in *C. guttata*, see Figs. 5, 10), by the shape of the sawsheath (see Figs. 13, 16), and by the structure of the serrulae of the lancet (see Figs. 14, 15, 17, 18).

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